FIREMEN'S SONG.

Air-Star Spangled Banner Oh! say can you bear amid terror and flight, When ruin lurks darkly, 'round love's peaceful dwelling,
Where the red fire glows on the dark brow of night,
As it bursts 'midst the gloom in full chorus
swelling?

Now it catches the ear,

With a melody clear,
Now breaks through the crowd with a strong manly

'Tis the Firemen's Trumpet, And long may it wave, When blown by the free And cheer'd on by the brave.

Now dark grows the scene, and fond hearts mu keep,
Their vigils of hope for loved ones reposing; Sink fast in the fetters of innocent sleep,

Not even a dream their dark danger disclosing

With a voice of delight,

It breaks through the dark night, Hark! now it soft sounds through the glimmer

light, 'Tis the Fireman's Trumpet, To succor and save, Blown loud by the free,

And thus be it ever, when Firemen shall stand, Between our loved homes and the dire co flagration, The pride of our city, the boast of the land, They present a firm front to the foe of the nation United and free,

They ever must be,
And ready to rally around Liberty,
And the Firemen's Trumpet Forever will wave, Amid danger and gloom, To succor and save. We heart'ly coincide in the sentiments so we

the auther of the song.

Providential Escape.

When General Wayne took command of the expedition destined to act against the Indians of the Northwest, he was fully aware of the difficulties which lay in his way, and the almost insurmountable obstacles to be overcome. The enemy against whom he had now to contend. pursued a vastly different mode of warfare from that which he had recently fought, and vigilance, subtility, and cunning, were of far greater need in the command of such an expedition, than the orthodox skill of a military chief. I was highly necessary to be constantly upon the alert to prevent surprise; and to guard against the machinations of his crafty foe, he organized several corps of spies, composed of the most efficient and experienced woodmen and Indian hunters which the frontiers afforded. The command of these companies was given to such as were distinguished for their intrepidity and coolness in danger. Among others who merited and obtained this honor, was Captain William Wells, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians while a child, and brought up under their tutelage until he arrived at maturity. He had been engaged in the action with St. Clair. and commanded a select body of the enemy, who were stationed opposite the artillery, and did fearful execution among the cannot Feeling assured, after that event, that the whites would take a bloody revenge, and anticipating their ulimate success in the contest, he left the Indians and joined Wayne's army. His knowledge of the country, of the Indian language and, above all, of their habits and mode of fighting, pointing him out as an efficient and valuable scout. Among his men was one by the

name of Henry Miller, who likewise had served

an apprenticeship with the Indians, but had escaped, leaving his youngest brother Chris-topher—who had refused to fly—in their hands.

The corps of Captain Wells performed many

deeds of valor and bravery during the campaign,

which raised them high in the estimation of th

placable hostility of the Indians.

commander, and excited against him the im-

On one occasion he was directed by Wayne

to bring in an Indian prisoner. Selecting a few of his band, he started on his perilous duty. Cautiously and secretly they proceeded through the Indian country, hoping to surprise a straggling party, but met none with whom they could cope, until they reached the Anglaise river, on the banks of which they discovered Indian signs. Searching carefully in the neighborhood, they came upon a party of three In-dians, who were gathered about a small fire, cooking venison. They had judiciously selected th ir camp, having located it on the apex of a small knoll, or mound, which was cleared of nderbrush, and gave them a free and uninterrupted view of the woods around them, thus rendering it difficult to approach without being discovered. Wells, Miller, and McClellan re tred their position, and, in doing so, discovered a fallen tree on one side of their camp, which afforded the only cover within rifle dis tance of them. It was a delicate affair to gain the shelter of its branches without being seen, which would have frustrated their design. Wells determined to attempt it, however; and, dismounting and tying their horses, they commenced to creep on all fours in a zig-zag direc-tion, taking advantage of every inequality of ground, every shrub and rock, to shelter and conceal their approach. In this manner, after the time were covered by its branches. Here they arranged their plan, and prepared for its execution. One of the Indians was on his hands and knees, mending the fire; another was seated opposite to him, engaged in conver-sation with the third, who was standing in front of the fire, and between the others. All ap-peared to be in the best spirits in anticipation of their meal, and little dreamed of the proxim-

It was arranged that Wells and Miller were to shoot the two on either side of the fire, while McClellan, who was as fleet as a deer, was to charge through the smoke and capture the center one ere he had time to recover from his first surprise. Resting their rifles on the trunk of the tree, they aimed at the hearts of their foes, and in a moment more two reports awoke the cohoes of the surrounding forest, and McClollan was bounding at his utmost speed toward the camp. Two of the redskins fell dead, while camp. Two of the redskins fell dead, while the third, discovering the rapid approach of the intropid hunter, dropped his rifle, which he had not time to use, and fied towards the river, which, at the point where he approached it, had banks twenty feet in height. McClellan was at his heels, however, followed by the others of the party. There was no opportunity to double, and the Indian was forced to lesp off into the mud and water below. Here he stuck fast, floundering and trying to get out. McClellan, discovering his situation, sprung upon him, and, as the other drew his knife, he raised his tomahawk, and threatened him with instant death unless he surrendered. The rest of the

party appearing on the bank above, the Indian ound his escape hopeless, and yielded himself a prisoner. After considerable exertion, they managed to drag both out of the mire, and bound their prize, who proved sulky, and refused to speak either in the English or Indian tongue. In washing the mud off his person, they discovered that he was a white man, but they could learn nothing of his history, as he still refused to speak. Miller, thinking it might be his brother, whom he had left among the In dians, rode up alongside of him and called him

by his Indian name.

The effect was instantaneous. He started turned towards his brother, and eagerly demanded, in the Indian tongue, how he came to know his name. The other easily explained the mystery, and the brothers were locked in each others' arms the next moment. Their prisoner was, indeed, Christopher Miller, who, by one of those providential occurrences by which the white man seems to be protected from danger, while the red man is ated to extinction, had escaped instant death, perhaps, at the hands of his own brother. Had his situation in camp been different-had he been on either side of the fire, instead of in the center of the group, death had been inevitable After scalping the two dead Indians, the party returned to head-quarters with their prisoner, and he was ordered to be confi ed in the guardhouse by Wayne, who interrogated him in re gard to the intentions of the Indians. He re nained for some time sulky and reserved notwithstanding the efforts of Captain Wells and his brother Henry to induce him to abar don the Indians and return to civilized life Unon being released unconditionally, he acquiesced, and, joining Wells' company served

THE FARMER.

faithfully during the rest of the campaign.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

l'otatoes. MR EDITOR: In the d in the last T 1 rapl request that some of your corr pondents would give their experience in raising potatoes. If mine can be of any use, were , is. I usually

put in about two acres.

Seed. I use about ten bushels of seed to the acre; I think it best to change seed every three years; in selecting seed I take them as they grow, large and small, the large ones I cut in ten or a dozen pieces, being careful to have one or two eyes on each piece; the small ones I cut in half.

The Ground. I commonly put potatoes where corn grew the season before; I cut the cudg le off in the winter close to the ground.

The Manure. If I take it out of the barnyard. have it thrown in a heap as it comes from the stables, in order to let it heat before haulng out, which I do early, and have it spread venly over the ground. I put on a good coat f manure for potatoes.

The Signs. I am aware there is a number of farmers ruled by the "signs," for planting this crop. My sign is, when I am ready, and the ground is in good order.

Planting. When I commence, I plow round

the outside, dropping the seed in every other furrow, about four feet apart, until I have it wide enough for the headlands. I then start a couple of hands, having four rows going on at the same time; by this way I conomise time, as the droppers need never wait. The same

way in gathering the crop. Cultivating. After planting, I harrow the round well; when they are up an inch or two, give them another good harrowing; and as oon as they are large enough to go between the rows with a horse, I cultivate them twice before plowing, which I do with a light plow, just before the vines fall or the blossom shows itself. After this, they require nothing more than to pull up the weeds as they appear.

Last season I planted three different varieties-the black, white, and blue Mercer; but heart, and Gen. Outram had not been di turbed which turned out the best, as the rot affected them all. I shall give them each another trial The latter variety, however, will command the

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday — Cotton has advanced delphia.

SIMON.

Montgomer Co., Feb. 12, 1858.

Young Men and the Farm.

Before asking "Farmer's Son" a few questions that may be of use to himself and others, let me beg of him to get rid of the idea of men and women being slaves. God intended that all should earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. This he will find to be the case if he would succeed in any occupation. His complaint of want of time for study is admirably answered by the remark of a late traveller and missionary in Africa who has attracted much notice in Europe lately. He says that until he was 17 he had to work in a cotton-mill to assist his mother and educate himself, and that while

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday — Cotton has advanced del Sales of three days, 21,000 ba'es; specuators taking 2,50 , and exporters 1,000. The market closed firm, but dell for want of stock. Manchester advices were favorable, and closed with holders asking an advance.

Bealetteffs were dull, and closed with a declining tendency. R chardson, Spence, & Co., quote flour very dull, and quotations nominal.

Western Canal 20s 6d @ 22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s. @ 23s.; Ohio (exported via northern ports) 24s @ 25s 6d. Wheat was very dul, and quotations were hardly maintained; red (western) 5s. 11d @ 6s. 2d.; white 7s. @ 7s. 6d. Corn was quiet but firm; mixed and yellow, 31s.; white. 34s 6d.

Provisions — Beef and pork were dull. Baoon was quiet but steady. L and heavy and quotations nominal.

Groceries — Sugar was firm, and coffee and his mother and educate himself, and that while at work he studied Latin, &c., &c., proving thereby in such cases as "Farmer's Son" refers to, that "where there is a will there is a

Now to the que tions, -- Ho v many acres are in the farm? how many are cultivated? how far are you from the market? how many some are there to cultivate the farm? have you ever thought or looked about you to see in what way you could make your father's farm (old man's farm is too grossly disrespectful) yield twice as much as it does now? have you ever thought that if you can make one cow yield 60 dellars per annum, you get the interest without any risk, of \$1000, and if your farm will support 20 cows, you have more than an average income on \$20,000 cash and no risk? If the hive is too small you must swarm. I know of no business so likely to succeed, or is at this moment more wanted, than good farmers; if they are hones, careful of their tools and thoroughly understand their business, they will not be like most young men who leave the farm for cities, ruined or broken-hearted for

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Ma ch 10 .- The steamer Canada

Halifax, Ma-ch 10.—The steamer Canada arrived here this morning, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th of February.

The principal feature is the news by this arrival is that of a change in the Br tish Ministry, in consequence of the defeat of Lord Palmerst in on the conspiracy bill. Lord Derby has been called to the Premierabip. The new C. binet as first formed was medified by Lord S anley taking the Colonial Department, and Sir Bulwer Lytton retiring from it.

The trial of the I alian conspirators against the life of the Emperor Napoleon r salted in the conviction of Oraini, Rudio, and Pierri, who have been sentenced to death. Gorney has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Danish Ministry have resigned.

England.—The newly-modified Cabinetstands as follows: Premier, Lord Derby; Chancellor, Sir F. Thesigen; President of the Council, Earl Bardwick: Home Secretary, Spencer Walpole; Fireign Secretary, Earl Malmesbury; Colonial Secretary, Sir Bulwer Lytton; Secretary of War, General Peel; Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir J Pashing'on; Postmaster General, Lord Colchester; Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; Board of Ontrol, Lord Ellenborough; Public Works, Lord John Manners; Attorney General, Sir F. Kelly; Viceroy of Ireland, Earl Eglinton; Irish Chancellor, Justice Blacklum; Chief Secretary, Lord Naas.

Parliament had adjourned to March 1st, when

fur her adjournment to the 12th would take

tace.
M zzini, in a letter to the Times, defends Or-

M zzini, in a letter to the Times, defends Orsini, the conspirator against Napoleon.
A coalery explosion at Mountain Ash, Wales,
had killed nineteen men.
The Admiralty Court have rendered a verdict
against the steamer North American in the matter of the collision between that vessel and the
Lear der. An appeal will be taken.
China—The all as were to continue their
protectorate of Canton until satisfactory terms

were made with the Government at Pekin. All was quiet at the departure of the mail. There was a prospect of a renewal of trade in a week. The allies lost 130 men in the assault upon

ter state of feeling toward England.

An immense number of arcests have been made of republicans at Paris recently.

The Belgian Coam e s have pa-sed a bill relative to attempts against the lives of toverriggs.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, March 16 - The steamship North

respect tefore Parliament. He urges the necessity of still continuing on friendly terms with France.

The reply of E-gland to the French Government, on the question of policial compirators, had been sent to Count Walewski, and further proceedings in Parliament depend on his

The Parliamentary reform bill has been post-poned until the next session.

The Directors of the North British Back

men were at other points, ready to co-opera'e with him in the attack on Lucknow. Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Bada. The Rajpootana field force, af er capturing the strong fortress of Awah, had marched on for Ootah, where disunion reigns.

The authority of civil power had been restor-

e the 16th The French conspirators had appealed

against the sentence of death lately pronounced

THE MARKETS.

Groceries -Sugar was firm, and coffee and

Naval Stores - Rosin was firm at 4s. 6d. Spirits turpentire firm at 43s.

London Markets - There was a slight ad vance on the finer qualities of sugar. Coffee

was firm, and tea quiet.
C nsols 96‡ a 96‡.

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will not be like most young men who leave the farm for cities, ruined or broken-hearted for want of employment. Should they take a wife with them, who thoroughly understands the work of a farm, is cleanly and willing, they will be all the more welcome.

Hen Manure.

The following uses may be made of it: Manure your onion I eds generously with it; or make a leach of an old barrel full of it, and apply the liquid to your garden plants while growing; or pulverize it and mix it with plaster, and put it in your corn hills at planting, or the first hoeing. Hen manure is one of the most valuable we have, yet it is generally wasted.

The best mode to preserve it, is to cover the floor of the hen-house with several inches of leaf mould. Remove this when occasion re-

The French Government paper, Le Pays, gives some interesting details about the r vival of the slave trade, admitting that the house of Regis gets free black emigrants from the King of Dahomey; in fact, that the King sells them, and that the free emigrants are prisones of war, who would have been killed, had Mosers Regis not turned them to account. Le Pays forgets to remember that they would not have been prisoners at all, had Napoleon not revived the trade, for the King of Dahomey now makes war in order to sell the prisoners. It is at qually good job for the King of Dahomey, for the Mesers Regis, for the French plant re, for Napoleon, and for the d vil. They all profiby it. The losers are the claves and the oursed morality of the nineteenth century—London Cor. Tribuns.

The ship Caroline Tucker, Capt. Congdon at New York, from Havre, on the 21st ult, when in lat. 41° 25′, lon. 54° 35′, under close-re-fer sails, during a heavy squall, and very dark, watruck by a meteor. There was no lightning, but a tremendous report accompanied it, and the mainmast was enveloped apparently in a shower of rockets. Many of the crew were benumbed from the effects of the shock. The sheet lead on the mast was completely ripped off, and the copper tanks around the deck comings were brightened, but not started.

The Virginia Senate has passed a bill for running the boundary line between that State and Maryland, and a bill to issue State bonds in payment of claims on the internal improvement fund. The House has passed a bill to issue \$200,009 State bonds to John A Washington, to pay for Mount Vernon, the State to be reimbursed by the Ludies' Association, which has now on head in cash \$7,000

The Old Church, standing on Church Hill, Richmond, Va., where Patrick Henry is said to have delivered his "Give me Liberty or give me death" speech, is still visited as an object of veneration. It was the place where the first House of Burgesses of Virginia met, and still in good preservation. It is row occupied by Rev. Henry Kepler, as a Protestant Episocpal church.

The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Crus, rith dates to the 7th, and dates from the city f Mexico to the 5th, has arrived at New

Civil war was raging throughout the country. The Givernment troops at Cyla are awaiting reinforcements. The other party, sime six thrusand strong, were fortified at Celava. Gen. Alvarez was also in the field with 3,0°0 cavalry, oppising the new Government. The downfall of Zuleago was considered certain.

Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, the king of American chess players, has challenged How-ard Stanton, chess editor of the London Illus-trated News, who is considered the king of European chess players, to visit New Orleans, and engage in a tilt with him for \$5000 a side. If Mr. Stauton loses, he is to be allowed \$1,000 to pay his expenses.

Col. Benton is said to be preparing a Life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Arpletons. His industry is wonderful for a man
of his age—six'y-five. The abridgment of th
Congressional Debates, on which he is still engaged, would be work enough for any ordinary

Lord Derby is now 59, while his predecessor n office (Lord Palmerston) is 74. L rd E len-porough is 68; Disraeli is but 53.

A nephew of Brigham Young was among the twenty-five Mormon passengers who arrived at New York a day or two sites, from Liverpool.

Grasshoppers have lately appeared in thick warms upon the farm of a man living a short listance west of Oxford, Ohio.

Richard Hildreth, the historian, has been re-cently elected an honorary member of the Ten-nessee Historical Society.

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BALTIMORE MARKET.

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J. M. BURKE.

BOOT AND SHORMAKER,



FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, so feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present editice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, siry lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young lades to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparstus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights End Washing etc. \$200 per services strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

Church as parents designate, accompanies.

a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms,
Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic
year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address

II. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.

Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

NEW PROSPECTUS.

STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL: A NEW DOLLAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Begun January, 1857.

H. STOCKTON, HAVING REMOVED from
BALTIMORE to PHILADREPHIA, and transferred
the publication of the Bible in Separate Volumes, the
Bible Tracts, and Bible Times, to the latter city, now
also issues a Pollar Monthly Magazine, called
"STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL."

I. THE BOOK DEPARTMENT. The "Book" department opens a Select Series of Original Works, by the Editor himself, to consist of --

I. SERMONS FOR THE PROPLE;
II. LECTURES FOR THE PROPLE;
IV. MISCELI ANIES FOR THE PROPLE;
V. POEMS FOR THE PROPLE.
II. THE JOURNAL DEPARTMENT. The "Journal" department opens a Variety of Briefer Articles, both Original and Selected, to consist of—

sist of—

1. Biblical Expositions and Illustrations;
2. Autobiographic Records and Reminiscences

8. Literary Notices;
4. Bibliographical Collections;
5. Pulpit and Pastoral Lessons;
6. Ohatorical and Literary, Logical, and Ehetorical Criticises
7. Sestemes of Character, Scenery, and Incident

PORTRY, APHORISMS, &c., &c.

S. PORTRY, APHORISMS, &C., &C.,

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" conamences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will rove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New series is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth." The Text is—

"Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name."—Pa. exxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to etd, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

In a word, the "Book and Journal" is designed to be

A POPULAR, INTERESTING, AND USEFUL

PERIODICAL,
Treating the People—by whom are meant the intelligent and virtuous masses, of all classes, irrespective of their social divisions—with the honest regard, and true devotion to tueir highest welfare, which are due to their Character, Relations, Induence, and Destiny.

TIME, PRICE, AND FORM OF PUBLICATION.

TIME.—The Fook and Journal is issued Montly.

PRICE.—One Dollar a year; Six Copies for Five
Dollars; Single Numbers, ten cents.

FORM.—A Beautiful Duodecimo, prioted on fine
white paper, in the best style; the "Book" depantment on small pica type, double-leaded, and "Se
"Journal" department on long princr type, not
leaded—a handsome combination, as pleesantly
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Lord Naas.
Parliament had adjourned to March 1st, when

India — Sir Colin Campbell was gathering a rength for the entry of Oude, when the final struggle and a most determined resistance was France — Letters from France indicate a bet-

American, from Liverpool on the 31 instant, arrived here this morning. Her general intelligence is unimportant.

The Earl of Derby had made his inaugural

Cauton having fallen before the Powers of the a'lied army, a speedy peace with China is anticipated.

The Indian bill will probably be modified.

The Directors of the North British Bark have been sentenced to impresonment for terms varying from three to twelve months.

Late ligence has been received seven days later from India, but the advices are unimportant. Bir Colin Campbell was still preparing o march upon Lucknow, where the rebels numbered about one hundred thousand.

Sir Colin Campbell's column numbered 15,000 men, and 100 guns, and at least 10,000 men were at other register ready to connect the connection.

ed in Delhi.

Large reinforcements of European troope are still required.

The rebels at Lucknow were said to be losing

	Parli	amen'	ion of India. ary blue bo take the foll sh States.	ok on the col- lowing:
		Are	a in square mi	les. Population.
engal -			573 778	97,763,562
ladras -			132,090	22 437,297
ombay			131 544	11,790,042
otal -			837,412	131,990,901
		Natio	e States.	of monopolitic
engal -			515,533	38 702 206
ladras -			51,802	5,213,671
mbay			60,575	4,460 370
otal Briti	h an	d nati	ve 627,910	48,376.247

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